

**§530. Funding limitations**

"(a) CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.—The Secretary shall use funds made available under this subchapter to deploy intelligent transportation system technologies that are consistent with the national architecture.

"(b) COMPETITION WITH PRIVATELY FUNDED PROJECTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall not fund any intelligent transportation system operational test or deployment project that competes with a similar privately funded project.

"(c) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.—Funds made available under this subchapter for operational tests and deployment projects—

"(1) shall be used primarily for the development of intelligent transportation system infrastructure; and

"(2) to the maximum extent practicable, shall not be used for the construction of physical highway and transit infrastructure unless the construction is incidental and critically necessary to the implementation of an intelligent transportation system project.

"(d) PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TRAINING.—For each fiscal year, not more than \$15,000,000 of the funds made available under this subchapter shall be used for intelligent transportation system outreach, public relations, training, mainstreaming, shareholder relations, or related activities.

**§531. Use of innovative financing**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may use up to 25 percent of the funds made available under this subchapter and section 541 to make available loans, lines of credit, and loan guarantees for projects that are eligible for assistance under this title and that have significant intelligent transportation system elements.

"(b) CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER LAW.—Credit assistance described in subsection (a) shall be made available in a manner consistent with the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1997.

**§532. Advisory committees**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this subchapter, the Secretary shall use 1 or more advisory committees.

"(b) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Any advisory committee so used shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)."

**SEC. 2104. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 is amended by striking part B of title VI (23 U.S.C. 307 note; 105 Stat. 2189).

**Subtitle C—Funding****SEC. 2201. FUNDING.**

Chapter 5 of title 23, United States Code (as amended by section 2103), is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"SUBCHAPTER III—FUNDING****§541. Funding**

"(a) RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY, AND TRAINING.—There shall be available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) to carry out sections 502, 507, 509, and 511 \$98,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$104,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$107,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and \$114,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

"(b) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Funds authorized under this section shall be available for obligation in the same manner as if the funds were apportioned under chapter 1, except that—

"(1) any Federal share of the cost of an activity under this chapter shall be determined in accordance with this chapter; and

"(2) the funds shall remain available for obligation for a period of 4 years after the last day of the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized.

"(c) LIMITATIONS ON OBLIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of all obligations under subsection (a) shall not exceed—

- "(1) \$98,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;
- "(2) \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;
- "(3) \$104,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;
- "(4) \$107,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;
- "(5) \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2002; and
- "(6) \$114,000,000 for fiscal year 2003."

**NOTICE OF HEARING****COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Full Energy and Natural Resources Committee to consider the following measures:

S. 1100—To amend the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, the legislation approving such covenant, and for other purposes.

S. 1275—To implement further the Act (Public Law 94-241) approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, March 31, 1998, at 9:30 A.M. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

For further information, please call Betty Nevitt, Staff Assistant at (202) 224-0765.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET****COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 9:45 a.m. on tobacco legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, February 26, 1998 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26th, 1998 at 11:00 a.m. in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Building to conduct hearings the President's FY '99 Budget Request for Indian programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 10:30 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Health Care Information Confidentiality during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998 beginning at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to receive testimony on S. 1578, and to hold an oversight hearing on the budget requests and operations of the Government Printing Office, the National Gallery of Art, and the Congressional Research Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on Intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, BUSINESS RIGHTS, AND COMPETITION**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998 at 2:00 p.m. to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Building, on: "Oversight of Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice: International and Criminal Enforcement."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. on Air Traffic Control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on East Asian Affairs of the

Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, PROLIFERATION, AND FEDERAL SERVICES

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. for a hearing on S. 1495, The Merit Systems Protection Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia, to meet on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 9:00 a.m. for a hearing on "Progress Report on the D.C. Public Schools."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND PEACE CORPS AFFAIRS

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### FIFTY YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as we come to the end of what is recognized as National Heart Month, I would like to recognize and commend two outstanding organizations, which are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary this year. These organizations are the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the American Heart Association (AHA).

In 1948, President Truman signed the National Heart Act which established the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute at the NIH. The mission of the NHLBI is to "provide for research and control relating to diseases of the heart and circulation in a supreme endeavor to develop quickly more effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such diseases." In reviewing their record over the past fifty years I am proud of the advances and investments the Institute has made in the area of biomedical research. To help in

the prevention and diagnosis of heart disease, the NHLBI began research studies such as the Framingham Heart Studies which advanced the understanding of the risk factors for heart disease that are universally known today, but was critically lacking in 1948. These factors are of course high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking, obesity, diabetes and the lack of exercise. These studies led to the development of effective medications to control high blood pressure that have helped reduce deaths from "brain attack", commonly known as stroke. The NHLBI has also performed a critical role in the development of techniques to restore blood flow to the heart, including the use of "clot-busting" drugs. These developments have cut the average length of hospitalization for a heart attack to under ten days.

The NHLBI has also made significant progress in lung and blood research. The programs helped protect the health of our children through the work on prevention and treatment of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome and new techniques for treating asthma. Blood research at NHLBI led to the establishment of the Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center in 1972 to continue its work to cure sickle cell anemia. They have also laid the ground work for advances in the management of blood resources, including the storage and preservation of donated blood, blood type matching, bone marrow transplantation, and enabling safe blood transfusions and more successful organ transplantations.

As one who has devoted his life to medicine, and even more specifically to heart surgery and transplantation, I can tell you, without the NHLBI leading the way, many of the treatments for heart and pulmonary disease we take for granted today would not have been possible or would still be in development. To understand the impact of the last fifty years, let me relay a few statistics. In the fifty years since the establishment of the NHLBI, heart attacks have decreased by more than 50 percent and stroke by at least 66 percent.

However, to say that we have cardiovascular disease under control is a mistake. It is the number one killer in America, claiming 960,592 lives in 1995 or 1 out of every 2.4 deaths. In my own state of Tennessee for every 100,000 people living in the state, 220 died of cardiovascular diseases. The 1998 estimated annual cost of cardiovascular disease to the United States for health care expenses and lost productivity is \$274 billion.

The American Heart Association, which I have had a long history of working with, has also played a tremendous role in fighting heart disease by investing in research, education and community service programs. Founded in 1948 the AHA held the first national conference on cardiovascular disease in 1950. Throughout the past fifty years, the AHA has been funding important research projects. Some examples of early breakthroughs that are attrib-

uted to the AHA is the first open heart surgery in 1953, and the implantation of the first externally powered pacemaker in 1957. The AHA has continued supporting research and most recently funded the 1992 Nobel Prize winner Dr. Edwin Krebs whose research on how proteins are switched on to perform functions within cells has helped scientists understand organ transplantation rejection.

In the areas of public education and community service, I would like to single out the American Heart Association efforts in starting the education of "closed chest cardiac pulmonary resuscitation", known as CPR in 1960 and their first public health campaign on the early warning signs of heart disease begun in 1970. Currently the AHA is focusing on women and heart disease, dispelling the myth that it is a man's disease. They point out that since 1984 the number of cardiovascular disease deaths for females has exceeded those of males and that in 1995 over half a million women died of heart disease, which was 50,000 more than men. Coronary heart disease is the number one killer of American women and claims more lives than the leading 16 causes of death combined and almost twice as many as all forms of cancer.

As they reach their fiftieth year, the NHLBI and AHA can look back with pride on the remarkable achievements in treating cardiovascular diseases. However, they will be the first ones to tell you that more can and needs to be done. In the next fifty years, the future of biomedical research into areas of heart disease is very promising. Molecular genetic approaches are emerging as a powerful tool of understanding the causes of disease and for developing diagnostic tests and effective drug therapies. In fact, genetic defects have already been discovered that have been shown to indicate an increased risk of high blood pressure. More extensive investigation of genetic susceptibility for heart disease may lead to new treatments and may even reveal ways to reverse the progression of these diseases.

Gene therapy, in which patients with a defective gene receive copies of a healthy gene, is still in the experimental stage. However recent successes in gene-based therapy, such as gene-based stimulation of new blood vessels around a blocked artery, show how close we are to putting gene-based therapies into practice. There is also important NHLBI research occurring to look at new ways to reduce the risk of immune rejection and graft-versus-host disease in bone marrow and organ transplantation.

Mr. President, today I recognize the past fifty years of achievement of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute and American Heart Association on an issue that is of tremendous importance not just to me as a heart and lung transplant surgeon, but to all citizens. Through their efforts we are more